The CAROLINA FARMER

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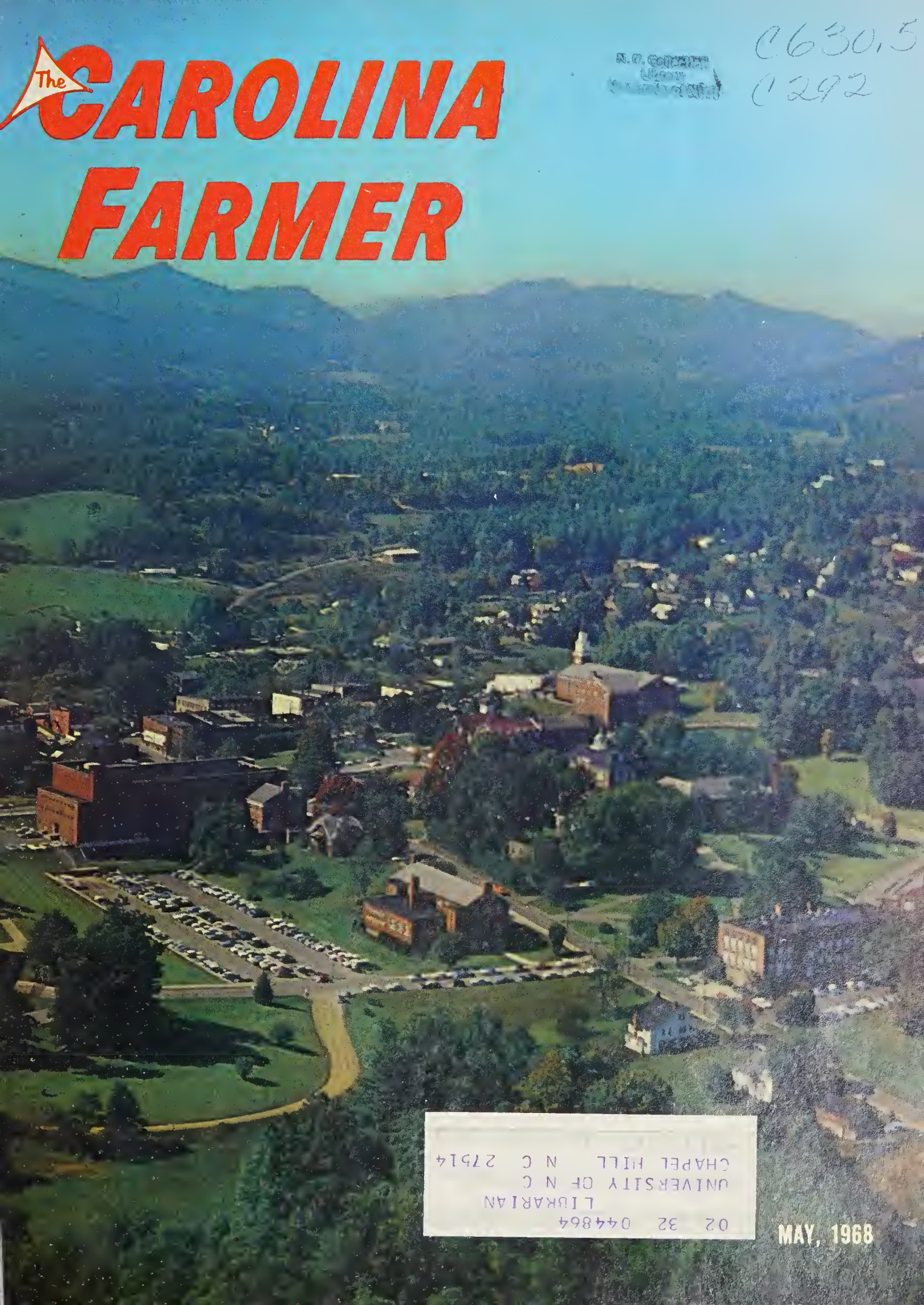

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MAY, 1968

AROUND THE HOUSE by Archie Hathcock

You probably have more choice in the selection of a refrigerator today than any other appliance on the market. Regardless of what type of refrigeration you want, there's a model to suit your needs. Some manufacturers are making large capacity refrigerators without freezer storage for families who have separate freezers and don't want the extra freezer space in the kitchen. Then, there are refrigerators with freezer storage compartments which provide space for storing frozen foods, but don't have cold enough temperatures to give satisfactory results when freezing foods. If you want a model for both freezing foods and storing frozen foods, you can have a combination refrigerator-freezer. It maintains 0°F. or lower in the freezer—a safe temperature for freezing foods.

Automatic defrosting is another feature that appeals to homemakers. Although defrosting is not difficult, many homemakers consider it a nuisance and prefer to have it done automatically. In recent years, manufacturers have introduced frostless models where frost never forms in the refrigerator and, in some cases, in neither the refrigerator or freezer compartments. These top-of-the-line models provide the utmost in convenience.

Because of new designs and more efficient insulation being used by manufacturers, more storage capacity is available in the same space occupied by an older type refrigerator. You may even have two appliances in the same space—a refrigerator-freezer combination.

Naturally, when we buy refrigerators with larger capacity, or two appliances in one, plus more convenience and automatic features, the operating costs are higher. However, the increased benefits are well worth the added cost.

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The CAROLINA FARMER

Vol. 23, No: 5, May, 1968

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COVER—North Carolina's electric membership corporations not only serve homes and farms but many businesses, commercial concerns, industries and institutions. Beautiful Mars Hill College in Madison County, featured on the cover, is an example. It has over 1,300 students and is served by French Broad EMC. A special story in this issue tells how such EMC services are building a better state.

This month . . .

4 LAST TRAIN TO DALLAS
5 TARHEEL RURAL LINES
6 WHAT INDUSTRIES NEED
8 A RURAL FUTURE
12 THE CAROLINA HOMEMAKER
14 PROFILE
22 HALE!

THE CAROLINA FARMER IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION INC. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT MEMPHIS TENN. 38118. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 911, BRANCH BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH N. C. 27602. POSTMASTER, SEND FORM 3579 TO BOX 1699, RALEIGH, N. C. 27602. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 66 CENTS PER YEAR. PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT 3781 LAMAR AVE., MEMPHIS, TENN. 38118. CONTENTS COPYRIGHTED 1968 BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION INC.

Building a Better America

Electric cooperatives are doing more than providing electric service in rural areas. Many of them in North Carolina are working with other community leaders to make their communities better places in which to live and work.

They're helping develop local businesses and commercial enterprises. They're helping new industries get established and they're cooperating with community and regional development organizations in encouraging outside industries to build new plants on local sites.

Through their cooperative endeavors, additional jobs have been provided for people in nearly every section of the state, not only for people in the country and along their lines but in the towns as well. And the better payrolls they have helped build are helping reduce the out-migration that has been stripping North Carolina communities of their most precious natural resource, the resourcefulness of their young people.

The contribution of the co-ops is evident throughout the nation. Figures collected in a national survey of rural areas development activities of REA borrowers by the U.S. Rural Electrification Administration show 34,000 new jobs were created directly or as a result of 616 local rural development programs they sponsored last year. This brought to 216,000 the total of jobs made possible by 2,800 commercial, industrial and community facilities projects sponsored or aided by electric and telephone cooperatives since the U.S. Department of Agriculture began its rural areas development program in mid-1961.

In North Carolina since 1961, REA borrowers have helped establish 156 rural development projects providing 8,656 new jobs.

The co-ops have helped communities obtain water and waste disposal systems, hospitals and other community facilities. The list includes even a community college.

The job is just beginning, and the list will grow. And the benefits will grow in terms of higher living standards for our people, in the country and in the towns, and in greater opportunities for our young people and in richer markets for industry and business.

As a member of an electric membership corporation, you are part of the team and a party to the benefits.

Jim Chaney

The Last Train to Dallas

All his life he had been fascinated by trains. When he was still a small child in Baltimore, he would beg his father to take him to the viaduct from which they could look down on the engines in the big railroad yard. As a growing boy, he would watch trains pass and wave at the engineer and always count the cars.

And on those occasions when his family traveled by train, he would take notice of every feature of the cars in which they rode and remark about every trestle, station and signal light.

He could not afford to ride the trains when he was in school. He hitch-hiked between the university and home, but once he took a train from Richmond to Charlottesville and much later, when he had been married a few years and was on vacation with his wife and two small children in Washington, he took the family on a round trip by train to Baltimore. He was disappointed that neither of the children shared his fascination.

Now he had to go to Dallas, Tex., on business. He had reservations to fly; he always traveled now by air when he had to make long business trips. Otherwise, he drove.

He decided impulsively a few days before he was to leave for Dallas that he would not fly after all. He would go by train—in comfort. He would sleep in a roomette, eat in the dining car and relax in the club car, and he would travel as he always wanted to travel—first class on a train.

He would go by train and recapture all the magic that trains so long had held for him. He would hear again the rhythmic click train wheels make as they roll over the joints in the rails. He would hear the magic noises that travelers hear only in railroad cars—the sound of the diesel horn, the echoes as trains rush past buildings along the tracks, the turbulent sounds trains make as they speed over trestles.

He would hear it all and see it all and feel it all again. And he would carry the memory of it always.

He would go to Dallas on the train because he might never have the time again, or the justification or the chance.

Only a few days ago he had read that many famous trains were headed for retirement. The nation's railroads, the article had said, felt there no longer was sufficient public need for long-distance passenger train service. And the railroads, merging to consolidate their systems and resources, were concentrating on freight service.

So he would go by train to Dallas. And he would write about it so that others of his generation could share the pleasures of his experience. He would tell the story for them so that they could ride with him, as they read, in the Pullman and see in their minds how it was in the dining car and know how it was to sleep in the roomette and picture the countryside sliding by the windows of the club car.

He called the railroad passenger office to make reservations.

He found that he would have to leave Raleigh early Friday evening in order to reach Dallas by rail on Sunday. He could leave the Raleigh-Durham airport at 9 a.m. on Saturday and reach the Dallas airport 30 minutes after noon the same day if he went by plane.

He also found that if he went by train he would not be able to get a sleeper and perhaps no dinner except between Raleigh and Atlanta and certainly not after New Orleans. He would have to sit up all night and travel without meals most of the way. The railroad passenger agent suggested that instead of going by way of Atlanta and New Orleans, he go by way of Richmond and St. Louis. Then he would get a sleeping berth and be sure of eating. But to do that, he'd have to leave Raleigh Friday morning in order to reach Dallas by Sunday morning. And the cost would be approximately twice the cost of the other route.

The dreams he had of all the train trips promised, the memories of how it used to be on the trains and the visions of how it might be on this one last sentimental journey could not endure against the practicalities.

The trip into yesteryear, the Pullman trip to Dallas, would never be taken. And he would never know again perhaps how a diesel horn sounds as you sleep in a Pullman berth and what it is to hear the wheels click over the rails and the train to rush over the trestles. And the story he yearned to write and live would never be written.

Jim Chaney

TARHEEL RURAL LINES

reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members/by J. C. Brown Jr.

The View from the Ninth Floor

THE TREES have grown a pale green, camouflaging Raleigh's slums which lie to the south and east. Beyond the city auditorium, three blocks away, six lanes of highway undulate through the spring to the deeper green horizon. The spring day, and the highway that puts the beach only three hours away, make it difficult to think of work. But this afternoon, the traffic isn't moving. Six abreast, trucks and cars are backed up beyond Shaw University, blocked by a multitude of black bodies. Police, some armed with what appear to be shotguns, move back and forth across Wilmington Street. After a time, a company of the National Guard moves to the flank of the blockade. A mist suddenly hides the protestors, and they begin to move quickly toward the Shaw campus—all but a group of about five or six, and finally they too yield to the tear gas or whatever it was. The traffic moves again. For how long, nobody knows. Most people feel that tonight will be worse than last night. On Fayetteville Street, people cluster. There is a restless aimless movement on the sidewalks and an embarrassment. There are no jokes about Negroes as 200 black marchers move past the Sir Walter carrying taunting signs of protest against the white man and wearing looks of hatred. There is no fear in these faces. There is an unmistakable dare.

MARTIN LUTHER KING was murdered last night, and Raleigh—a city where most officials and citizens have held dear the belief that "our Negroes are contented"—had demonstrations that erupted into riots.

I don't think the destruction and the ominous gatherings on the street are so much acts of vengeance for Dr. King's murder as expressions of frustration. For several years, and especially for the past several weeks, Raleigh's Negro poor have been trying to tell their city something about their needs as they relate to city hall. Nobody listens, or if they do, nobody acts, the Negroes feel. There isn't much evidence that Raleigh has really made a serious effort to understand what the problems are; you just can't see them from a ninth floor office window. Nobody but a Negro really knows what it's like to be black, always; and so we can only guess what Dr. King's death meant. To some Negroes it certainly meant that King's non-violence doctrine was a foolish failure. To others, his martrydom was a Christian victory. I think to the Negroes who led the protests, who broke the windows, and set the fires, Dr. King's death epitomizes how they view the white man's attitude toward the Negro. That is, we don't view him as a man. When he acts like a man, when he objects too annoyingly, we kill him figuratively and literally. The protests could be the Negro's way of saying, "I am a man. I'm going to make you know I exist, feel pain, and can act." If he feels he's laughed at, or ignored when he goes through peaceful channels, it's not illogical for him to assert himself violently.

I don't have any answers, but communities which are viewing their Negro population from ninth floor windows might at least make sure they really know what's going on down there, and make an honest attempt to understand what the Negro is saying. It isn't much fun to live in fear, and there is fear in Raleigh today. Offices are closing early, school closed earlier, the children are frightened, the Ice Capades are cancelled, and rumor is the curfew has been advanced to 5 p.m. The sky at 4:20 is black, and it has started to rain, which is the brightest hope for a peaceful night.

North Carolina Has What Industries Need

An industrialist hunting a plant site would do well to look around rural North Carolina. It has an abundance of the things and conditions on which industries grow: the land, the water, the resources and the people. And electric membership corporations serving rural North Carolina are in many instances supplying the power that is giving reality to the state's visions of industrial development.

Johnsan and Jahnsan Ca. garment plant narth of Kenly is served by Wake EMC.

Rural North Carolina has much to offer industry. It has the land for plant sites, the water and resources and the working people. It has in its nearby cities and many prospering towns the markets for industrial products and it is convenient to the metropolitan markets as well.

And it has the power for any industrial load.

Dependable low-cost electric service provided by North Carolina's electric membership corporations assures industry of ample power in rural areas throughout the state.

Industrial development is a community effort. It takes many interests and organizations and people working together. Many North Carolina communities already are making the effort.

The electric membership corporations are part of the team. They are cooperating with local leadership and are often providing the leaders.

Directors, managers and personnel of the electric membership corporations are working both on their own and with other community leaders and through local and regional development associations to help industries get established. They are participating in programs to help interested industries obtain detailed information on plant sites, labor supply, community facilities and services wherever they may locate.

Specialists on the electric membership corporations' staffs are providing the technical assistance that new business, commercial and manufacturing concerns need to work out their power requirements and that existing concerns need as they expand.

Consulting engineers retained by the electric membership corporations' statewide association, or directly by the EMCs, enable the electric membership corporations to provide prospective in-

Many agricultural industries like Autry Brothers Milling Co., Rt. 1, Autryville, served by Sauth River EMC, get their pawer fram electric membership carparatians in rural North Caralina.

dustries with a full range of services, tailored to the needs of the individual industry.

The emphasis the electric membership corporations are placing on industrial development is an expression of their long interest in community development. They were created to bring a brighter life to the countryside and they have been working for the total well-being of rural communities and towns in their areas with growing success from the beginning of the rural electrification program to the present.

Over 10,000 small and large commercial and industrial concerns now get their electric power from electric membership corporations. Of these, 432 are large-load operations with 50 KVA or greater service requirements which used 180 million kilowatt hours of electricity last year.

The 432 large-load consumers include:

• 227 manufacturing, food or fiber processing, milling, water processing, quarrying, trucking, construction, tree production, fish production, shrubbery production, scrap iron processing, laundering, large machinery servicing, large-scale animal production and similar operations.

• 64 schools, colleges and athletic fields.

• 37 hospitals and clinics; other utilities, including two power companies, and electric cooperatives; military installations; municipalities and government park and other installations.

• 51 tourist industry operations including hotels, lodges, motels, recreation centers, country clubs, outdoor theaters, camps, golf courses, ball parks, State parks, race tracks and night clubs.

Billings Transfer Inc. textiles plant at Lexington is served by Davidson EMC.

• 53 miscellaneous large loads which last year used over 7 million kilowatt hours of electricity.

Industrial service is only part of the total service the electric membership corporations are providing for North Carolina's growth.

New housing developments are growing in many of the areas they serve from the mountains to the coast, in many cases with all-electric facilities, heating and air-conditioning. New homes, motels and apartments and new places for people to enjoy themselves are being built along their lines.

New schools and other educational institutions, community centers, military facilities, hundreds of churches, agricultural processing plants, mills and scores of modern dairy farms, poultry farms and hog farms have dependable power for every purpose because the electric membership corporations have extended service to serve every need.

The taxpaying, consumer-owned electric membership corporations serving rural North Carolina have the power and the local leadership to help industry locate in their service areas.

They offer to industries equal voice with their other consumer-owners in the election of their directors and the over-all direction of their business. They are non-profit utilities which refund their margins in capital credits to their users. They are both regulated as to adequacy of service by the State Utilities Commission and governed by the consumers they serve.

The future is bright for industry in rural North Carolina.

And the electric membership corporations of North Carolina are providing the power, the leadership and the community cooperation to help industry and rural people achieve what the future holds.

Jim Chaney

Greensboro Manufacturing Company's large plant at Jeffersan, served by Blue Ridge EMC, produces wamen's sleepwear.

Rural communities and small towns can and must be developed if the nation is to solve the problems of its cities.

A Rural Future for a Better Country

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman is conducting a crusade for rural development. He's telling the nation that the future of the nation lies in the country and in providing in rural areas the jobs and opportunities people need if they are to be kept from crowding into our already over-crowded cities. Here, in a special article, he sums up what he has been saying and says why it has to be said.

By Orville L. Freeman

About 100 years ago, when the United States was almost wholly rural, Walt Whitman wrote:

"There was a child went forth every day . . .
And the first object he look'd upon, that object he became,
And that object became part of him for the day or a certain part of the day.
Or for may years or stretching cycles of years."

What objects will the children of the year 2000 look upon? What will become part of their years or stretching cycles of years? . . . A flower? . . . a green frog? . . . a dead rat? . . . fields of rusting automobiles?

Fifty years ago, the Bureau of the Census recorded for the first time that more of the people of the United States lived in the city than in the country. After that, it was impossible, as the song of the era said, to keep young men "down on the farm."

Today less than 30 percent of the people live on 99 percent of the land and the rest are jammed onto the concrete and asphalt of the space that remains. The collision course with environment that was set 50 years ago has today resulted in immense ugliness—in cities and in many areas of the countryside.

Much natural beauty has perished with increasing population and misuse of land, water, and air. The havoc resulting from misuse of natural resources can be seen, tasted, and smelled, but the roots of ugliness lie deeper, and the roots are complex.

Discord, riots, destruction in American cities—and human isolation in the midst of almost incredible human congestion—have developed at least partly because of the unchecked 50-year march to the cities. Man's collision with his environment takes many forms, none of them pretty: The fireman who died with a bullet in his head collided with his environment . . . so did the slum child killed by rats . . . and the boy who can't swim in polluted lakes and rivers.

The challenge is neither rural nor urban, but national. The "rural community" no longer exists in any sense separate from the national community. Networks of highways, railways, skyways, and instantaneous visual communication, link all regions of the United States. No aspect of the national economy is wholly separate from the whole. When land is damaged, water and air polluted, and forests—or cities—allowed to decay or burn, everyone suffers and everyone pays.

The growing crisis of crowded cities has been apparent for a long time. A special committee of the National League of Cities estimated in March of 1967 that U.S. cities face a staggering revenue gap of $262 billion over the next 10 years. As Mayor Tollefson of Tacoma has said, "We cannot wait for all of the answers before we undertake the task. We must move on . . . we must run as *fast* as we can so as to stay *as close behind* as possible."

The situation in many rural

areas is no different. Rural America has too little of everything—jobs, income, education, and services. In an attempt to better themselves, people continue to join that one-way flow of population from the countryside to urban centers. This, too, has long been evident.

What has not been so evident—or evident to too few—is that this movement is damaging to country and city alike. The result is a downgrading of the quality of environment for all. What a child looks upon, that he becomes. Ugliness, like poverty, feeds upon itself.

Much of rural America has space, natural beauty, good air, and clean water to spare but is short on ways for people to earn a livelihood. Less economic opportunity means fewer jobs; unemployment means a lower tax base; a lower tax base means poorer community facilities and education: crippled education and facilities brings the problem full circle by discouraging industry from locating in rural areas.

The President, speaking in Dallastown, Pa., in September, 1966, said: "Not just sentiment demands we do more to help our farms and rural communities . . . The welfare of this nation demands it . . . Must we export our youth to the cities faster than we export our crops and our livestock to market? I believe we can do something about this."

Federal, state, and local leadership in some rural areas has already begun to do something about it. The old county-by-county, municipality-by-municipality approach is giving way to state and multi-county district cooperation. Technical Action Panels, made up of experts in agriculture, credit, forestry, extension education, and soil and water conservation help by keying their approach to regional or multi-county development. Where local leadership is aggressive and strong; the Panels provide a ready source of technical assistance; where it is lacking, the Technical Action Panels seek to stimulate and involve leaders in finding the best answers to local problems.

Progress in the United States largely depends upon the strength and health of its "grass roots"—in both the figurative and literal

Secretary Freeman

meaning of the term. Local initiative, local leadership, and local planning can make federal and state rural development programs effective. A group of counties, usually with a small or medium-sized city at its center within easy commuting range, can provide the necessary framework for economic development. The multi-county community approach is being taken by a number of states, among them Kentucky, Georgia, Iowa and North Carolina through regional development associations.

The multi-county approach has several factors in its favor:

- Many of the services people now demand have outgrown the resources of a single county or community. A multi-county unit has a large and sufficiently diversified economic base to permit relatively large scale production, quality services, institutions and recreation at relatively low per capita cost.
- The large area has enough population stability to allow effective long range planning, even though individual communities within it may grow or decline in population.
- The multi-county area allows pooling of resources to do a better job of going after new industry.
- Finally, it offers a much larger "pool" of trained, effective leadership—a commodity always in short supply.

Many new federal programs are available to help rural America make itself more attractive physically and economically. A partial list includes the Food and Agriculture Acts of 1962 and 1965; the Rural Water Systems and Sanitation Act; the Housing and Urban Development Act; Public Works and Economic Development Act. Local rural development committees, local Resource and Conservation Districts and local leadership combine with the assistance of Technical Action Panels to form the apparatus to use these tools.

The Department of Agriculture, through its Farmers Home Administration, has made more rural housing loans during the three years ending in June 1967 than in all the prior years since the program began in 1949. In the first six months of 1966 alone, grants and loans for rural sewer systems totaled $13 million and helped 46 communities. Today, nearly 30,000 farmers are engaged in marketing recreation for profit. Since 1963, construction has begun on 256 small watershed projects—the largest number of any similar period in the 12-year history of the program.

Such projects, whether operative or in planning stages, are suggestive rather than definitive. They represent only a beginning, for no one working for rural development yet knows the answers to some of the basic questions—nor have all the questions yet been formulated.

But there is a vision of what can be—a countryside dotted with clusters of renewed small cities, new towns and growing rural communities, each cluster with its own cultural, entertainment and recreation centers and in some cases its own medical center and university. About these clusters will be farms—an agriculture sharing fully in the national prosperity—and open land, sparkling lakes and forests. Standing tall will be our cities—intact but changed—free of smog, free of blight, free of despair.

It is more than a dream—reality has a way of drawing men's wildest dreams. It is a direction that must be found if, less than a lifespan in the future, 300 million Americans are to live at ease with each other and with their environment.

A Voice for Better Values

A North Carolina Consumers Council has been incorporated as a statewide organization to speak for *you* and every other North Carolinian who buys or borrows.

The Council's incorporators included representatives of women's groups, farm groups, civic organizations, anti-poverty people, social workers, ministers, housewives, workers, economists and home economists.

They stressed at an incorporation meeting in Raleigh in March that the Council is intended to serve all classes of consumers and they plan to enroll no fewer than 100,000 members representing every section of the state.

They will welcome business and professional people as well as farmers, homemakers and civic groups.

"This is a pro-consumer organization," a spokesman told the meeting, "It is a pro-good-business organization. It is not anti-business. I can think of nothing better than for all the Better Business Bureaus and trade associations in the state to become members."

The Council was established on the premise—as set out in a Statement of Policy by its Steering committee—that the buyer, seller and governmental agencies share the same objectives and that there is no conflict between the informed buyer and the honest providers of goods and services."

"Under the American enterprise system," the statement said, "there should be no conflict between the honest providers of services and goods, the architects of governmental policies and the adequately-informed consumer. A confident buying public encourages activity in the market place and the consumer's identification of his interest with governmental policies contributes to good government and puts the influence of special interests in proper perspective."

And here, quoting from the statement, are some of the ways the Consumers Council will work to accomplish its objectives:

"The N.C. Consumer's Council shall be concerned with effective and accurate information about policies and products emanating in North Carolina and elsewhere, so that the consuming public can buy with confidence. It shall seek to inform the consumer . . . of sales practices, advertising, packaging, legislative propositions and governmental regulatory policies which affect his ability to make wise choices in the marketplace.

"It shall also be the policy of the Council to encourage fair competition so that the consumer may have the widest possible choice as to price and quality. In the absence of such choices, it shall seek fair and honest regulation which holds as its goal the interest of the consumer in monopoly situations.

"In seeking to give consumers an effective voice in government and the marketplace, the . . . Council shall affiliate with national organizations holding similar goals and . . . promote the formation of local units.

"The Council shall conduct research and studies of goods, services and business and professional practices, and shall receive, investigate and act upon consumer complaints where justified.

"It shall solicit . . . the understanding and assistance of merchants, appropriate officers of government and others. When necessary, it shall undertake within its resources to utilize legal and legislative means to assure the consumer a fair and effective voice.

"It shall be the policy of the . . . Council to give the consumer an accurate insight into what he is asked to purchase or support—whether it be packaged goods, professional services or legislation.

"In its analyses, it shall have due regard to price, quality, the effectiveness of indiscriminate price-cutting upon the preservation of an ultimate competitive situation, upon maintaining a source of supply for essential goods, and all of the elements which go into pricing a product and service."

Cavagnaro and Mrs. Kilburn

Dr. David LeSourd of Raleigh is president of the Consumers' Council. Other officers are: Mrs. Don Shriver, Raleigh, first vice president: Mrs. E. Lee Jones, Hamlet, second vice president; Mrs. Justine Rozier of Clay County, secretary, and Harry D. McKinney, Greensboro, treasurer. Mrs. Azerine Johnson of Durham; Mrs. S. Collins Kilburn of Raleigh (who was chairman of the sterring committee), Mrs. Betty Faucette of Durham, and the Rev. Jack Crum of Raleigh serve with them as members of the Executive Committee.

Charles Cavagnaro of the President's Committee on Consumer Interests addressed the Council's March meeting. Mrs. S. Collins Kilburn, chairman of the Council's steering committee, presided.

The North Carolina Consumer Council will work to the interest of farmers who are both consumers and producers and who are now not getting their fair share of the dollar the consumer pays. It will work to the interest of the merchant in that it will oppose unfair competition and questionable practices. It will work for you. Make it your organization. To become a member, send your name and complete address with $1 to: N.C. Consumer's Council, P. O. Box 10273, Raleigh, N.C. 27605.

Join and be one of the thousands who come to Raleigh May 28 for the Council's big statewide Consumer's Day meeting. Betty Furness, the President's Special Assistant in Charge of Consumer Affairs, will address the meeting. Her message will be for YOU.

(See Coupon on Page 16)

Your Eyes to Probe the Future

Two North Carolinians are members of a national committee looking into the future needs and objectives of rural electric systems. The decisions they help make could mean a brighter future for your cooperative and your program.

America's 1,000 rural electric systems and the 23 million people they serve face a greater challenge today than ever before in their history.

Cecil Viverette of Blue Ridge EMC and W. C. Carlton of Carteret-Craven EMC and the other members of the NRECA Long-Range Study Committee are working to find out how to meet that challenge.

The job the Committee has before it is as complex as the changing face of rural America.

The changes are evident in a steady decline throughout the U. S. in both the number of farms and the rural population as people migrate to the cities. As a result, rural areas have lost the voting strength they so long took for granted, and a reapportioned Congress has become more concerned with urban votes and issues.

As farmlands have become housing developments and shopping centers, the role of rural electric systems has changed. They now must serve not only rural residents whose power needs are becoming more sophisticated and farmers who are turning more and more to labor-saving electric equipment but more businesses, churches, schools and commercial establishments. And because low-cost, dependable electric service is essential to rural areas development, they must upgrade their systems to supply industries which can be attracted to their service areas. Unless they do, rural areas will further decay and even greater pressures will rise in the cities.

Thus rural electric systems are becoming increasingly vital to the economy of 2,578 of the 3,032 counties in which they currently serve across the nation and to the eventual solution of the urban crisis as well.

If they are to do the job that lies ahead, rural electrics must be sure they'll be able to get the money they need for the future.

In 1966 and 1967 they sought to have Congress pass legislation to establish an "Electric Bank" which would have supplemented the money available through REA loans. But amendments which would have crippled the existing REA program were attached to the bill and the rural electrics had little choice but to oppose the amended version. It finally was killed in the House Rules Committee.

But supplemental financing of some sort must come. While a majority of Congress remains sympathetic to electric cooperatives, other demands on the federal budget are mounting and the co-ops will find it increasingly difficult to get all the funds they need in coming years through REA loans alone.

One of the chief tasks, then, of the 26-member NRECA Long-Range Study Committee has been exploring new financing methods and discussing them with bankers, financial analysts, insurance company representatives, economists and other specialists.

The financing question is complicated but it is only one of the questions which confront the co-ops and the Committee. There are questions which confronts the co- could reshape the future of the co-ops and the objectives of their program. For example:

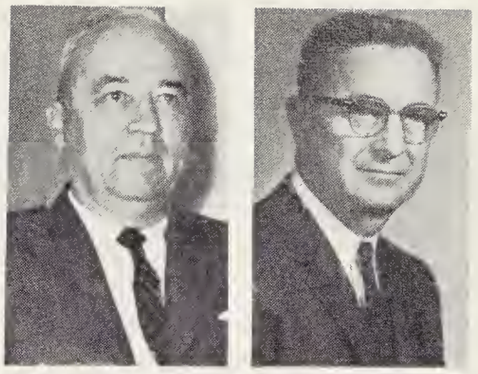
- Is the cooperative still the best kind of organizational structure for a rural electric system? The answer still may be yes, but it is time to explore the question.
- Since the rural economy is declining and farming no longer provides the jobs it once did, should rural electrics put more effort—and money—into rural area development? Or should they confine themselves simply to doing the best job they can in providing low-cost, dependable electric service?
- Since the big investor-owned power companies are becoming more and more interconnected, through mergers, through power pools, through extra-high transmission lines, would rural electrics be better off if they accepted Federal Power Commission jurisdiction—in return for an iron-clad guarantee that they would have access to investor-owned power sources?
- Since nuclear power is expected to become the cheapest source of electricity and rural electrics lack the wherewithal to build their own million kilowatt nuclear plants except under extremely favorable conditions, how do rural electrics make sure they get the benefit of the atom?

There are many other questions, and all must be explored.

The Long-Range Study Committee is headed by J. K. Smith, statewide manager in Kentucky. It has been hard at work for months. It has sent questionnaires to the almost 1,000 rural electric systems. It has begun a series of six open forums which will continue into August to get the grass-roots opinion. Every electric co-op in the nation has been notified of the places and dates.

The committee wants to know what local boards of directors are thinking and what people like you think.

It hopes to have preliminary ideas and recommendations ready for regional meetings in the fall.



W. C. Carlton C. E. Viverette

freezer talk

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited by Betty McBride

The vegetables you will soon be enjoying from your garden can be served just as fresh for a hot lunch on a cold January day or for a bright dinner in dreary March months from now.

If you're one of the lucky people who grow your own vegetables or fruits, or have a handy and economical source for fresh produce nearby, you can have fresh vegetables and fruits year-round with a home freezer.

Preparation is simple, and if you select your freezer wisely, you will be making an investment that will pay off in convenience and better meals for your family for years to come.

When you buy a freezer use the PCA guide in making your selection. *PCA* is *performance, convenience,* and *appearance.*

P for *performance* is first. What will it do? A freezer does not have to be fancy to give a good performance.

Be sure the freezer is built to keep its inside space cold enough for the job it needs to do. Will it hold temperature of 0° F. for frozen food storage? Will it get colder than 0°F. to freeze the food? If you plan to freeze food, and not just store already-frozen food, be sure the freezer has enough reserve refrigerating power for the job.

The greater the amount of refrigerated surface in the freezer, the better the freezer performs. In a chest type it is better to have refrigeration coils on all four sides and the bottom and at one end than just on two sides. In an upright type it is better to have refrigeration coils in the walls and under the shelves than just in the walls or just under the shelves.

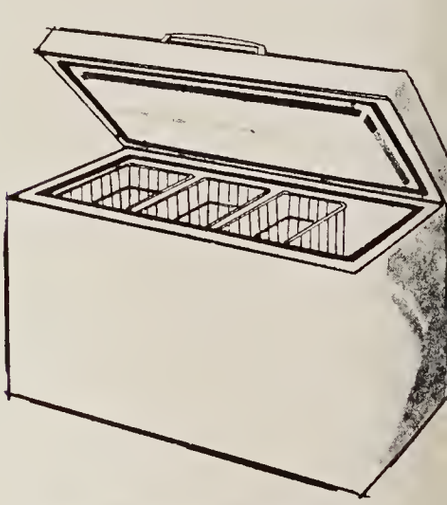
The better insulated the freezer, the better it performs.

Be sure of sturdy door construction on an upright type. For many reasons—such as the fact that shelf doors usually aren't as well insulated—it is better not to have shelves on the door. If you want one without door-shelves you can likely get it from any company if you specify this as what you want.

Once you get a freezer in your house, you will probably be freezing foods as well as storing already-frozen goods, so it is best to buy a freezer which gets food to 0°F. all the way through the package within 24 hours or quicker.

The *C* for *convenience* in your PCA guide should be checked next. Is the freezer easy to use? Some freezers are made with more gadgets designed for convenience. Gadgets can give trouble. Ask yourself, "Is this gadget really helpful?"

Consider the freezer that defrosts itself. Its disadvantages: 1. It usually costs more to buy and operate. 2. The flow of air around and on the packages will dry out anything that's there to dry out. This calls for perfect food packaging. 3. A good gasket seal is doubly important. Any leakage will tend to make the freezer run more. Advantages: 1. No frost to blur labels and food in "see through" materials . . . no frost to use storage space. 2. Faster freezing and more uniform temperatures throughout the freezer. No



THE CHEST FREEZER

Chest Freezer Models have a "thinwall" construction which provides more inside storage space. They also have "total contact freezing," which means that the wall and lower bottom of the cabinet have freezer coils welded to the liner for faster freezing, less operating cost.

defrosting to do. Saves your time, effort, energy and disposition at least once or twice a year.

What type freezer will be more convenient for you? Do you need the top of a chest type for work space? Are you tall enough to bend over and get food from the bottom of it easily? Is there enough floor space for it where you plan to put it?

Is there room for the door of an upright freezer to swing where you want to put it? Is the floor strong enough to hold a heavy load in a small space? If not, can you brace the floor properly? Do you mind getting down to get food from the back corner of the bottom? Can you reach the back of the top shelf?

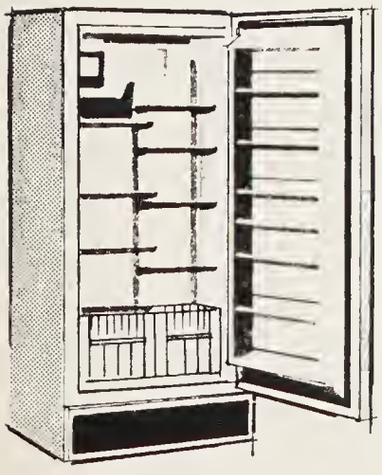
Chest and upright freezers, equally well made, give equal performance. The initial cost of the same amount of inner space may be slightly higher in an upright freezer.

In this *PCA* guide to help you buy a freezer, *A* for *appearance* comes last. After being so practical you may want to ask the salesman for your freezer in an avocado green or a copper color. But remember to select your freezer in the order of the *PCA* guide: 1. *performance,* 2. *convenience* and 3. *appearance.*

THE UPRIGHT FREEZER

A "Frostless" Model never needs defrosting. Upright freezers are available with an automatic ice maker which will give you a never-ending supply of ice.

The Conventional Upright Freezer has all the basic features of the frostless model and provides the many advantages of "freezer living" for the limited budget.



FREEZING FOR FRESHNESS

Blanch for Vegetables

Do you need to blanch vegetables to freeze? Yes. To blanch or not to blanch—that is not a question when you refer to vegetables to freeze. Food chemists settled that long ago. All vegetables need to be heated before they are frozen. This is called blanching (or scalding). Some vegetables such as pumpkin, winter squash and beets must be completely cooked.

Blanching is an elementary fact of frozen good preparation but an easy and quick process. Under present freezing methods all vegetables need to be heated before they are frozen. Heating stops the natural chemical actions that cause ripening. Scientists call these natural chemicals enzymes. Unfortunately, enzymes produce off-flavors and and spoil the fresh color of frozen vegetables if they are not stopped by heat. This is usually done by blanching (scalding) a pound of vegetables in a gallon of boiling water for a few minutes. The exact time for this depends on which vegetable is being prepared. If these enzymes are not treated with heat the vegetable loses its tenderness and some of its vitamin content as well as color and flavor.

The idea in blanching is to get heat to the inside of the vegetable to stop the ripening the enzymes cause—then get that heat out as quickly as possible. So chill the vegetables as soon as the blanching time is up.

If this is done right (and attention is paid to packaging and temperature), the vegetables are superb.

Many freezers come with booklets which will tell you how to blanch and process vegetables. You also can get information to guide you from your county home demonstration agent.

The Right Way for Fruits

Did you ever take a bite or two out of an apple, put it down—then come back to it later and find it all brown around the edges? If you ate the brown part you found it shriveled and of poor flavor. The same thing happens with a peach or other light colored fruit such as white or yellow cherries and light figs.

This change in the fruit is called oxidation. It occurs rather rapidly when fruit flesh is exposed to the air. It even occurs after the fruit has been tucked down into the freezer, stacked away in neat containers. While the fruit is hard frozen the change is very slow. You may not even notice it, but while you prepare the fruit to freeze and during and after it thaws the change is noticeable—both in color and flavor.

This unwanted change in color and flavor can be prevented. Food chemists say to add ascorbic acid to these light colored fruits before they are frozen.

You can buy the pure ascorbic acid or mixtures of ascorbic acid and sugar or mixtures of ascorbic and citric acid. These mixtures are sold under trade names and you use them according to directions on their containers. You will find pure powdered ascorbic acid is sold in drugstores and the mixtures—under different trade names—are at some grocery stores and other places that sell freezing supplies.

Ascorbic acid is Vitamin C under another name. So when you add ascorbic acid to your light-colored fruits as you prepare them to freeze, think of it as adding food value.

GOOD FREEZER MANAGEMENT

Keep the freezer full of a variety of top quality foods, yet draw from the supply constantly!

It's using, not saving, food in the freezer that pays.

Freeze only foods your family likes—in amounts that can be consumed within the recommended storage periods.

Budget storage space. Calculate how often you serve various foods over a month—then freeze them in proportion to fill your freezer. Each cubic foot of space holds about 30 pounds of fruit and vegetables; 35 to 40 pounds of meat.

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Hall ☐ Stairs ☐	Bath ☐ Other ☐			

Please have your representative come to my home to show samples, give color assistance, make measurements and give free estimate. (No obligation whether this service is requested for one room or entire house.)

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FASHION FAVORITES

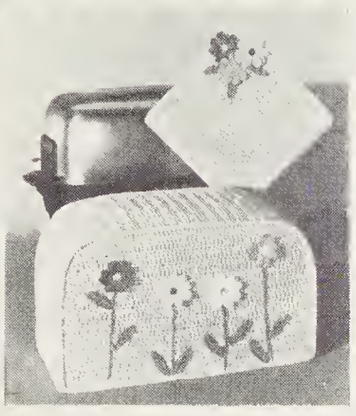
Pattern No. 9025 is cut in sizes 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17.
Pattern No. 4918 is cut in sizes 12½, 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½ and 24½.
Pattern No. 9331 is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18.
Pattern No. 9339 is cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48.
Pattern No. 9457 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14.

Send 50 cents in coin (no stamps) for each pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011. For first-class mail, add 15 cents for each pattern.

Free Patterns

APRON SET

Ring a chain of daisies for a linen apron and a place mat set. Crochet daisies to sew on mats.



TOASTER COVER

Dress your toaster and add matching potholder. Crochet the kitchen set in very colorful shades.

DISH JACKETS

Protect the tables with pretty crocheted white jackets for all hot and cold dishes and glasses.

PLACE MATS

Set a table for spring with daisies and have daisy napkins to match. Make settings for four.

To:
The Carolina Homemaker
P. O. Box 1699
Raleigh, North Carolina

This pattern offer expires July 15, 1968.

Please send me the pattern instructions I have checked below. I am enclosing a long, stamped, self-addressed envelope bearing a 6-cent stamp. (Two such envelopes are required for more than 4 patterns).

☐ Apron Set ☐ Dish Jackets
☐ Toaster Cover ☐ Place Mats

My Name is: _____
Address: _____
Comment, if Any: _____
_____
The Name of My Electric Co-op is: _____

Family FARE

By ERMA ANGEVINE

What's happening in consumer legislation today is not much different from what happened in rural electric affairs. When it was obvious that rural people could electrify rural America with the government's help, the investor-owned utilities began to take notice of us.

When it became obvious that the consumer could get improved products with government regulation, most businesses began to take notice of the consumer.

Many rural electric leaders are finding their most understanding allies among consumer organizations. Why is this true?

Rural electric co-ops are consumer organizations. The members are consumers of electric power. We are about as pure a consumer group as you can find in this country. Our consumer voice on Capitol Hill in Washington joins with other consumer voices whenever possible. We thus get allies for some of the things we want for our rural electric consumers — and we give help on some things others want.

The day is past when we in rural America can go it alone, as Bob Partridge, NRECA's new general manager, said recently:

"The migration to the cities and the redistricting of Congressional districts have made it mandatory for us to seek support from urban Congressmen.

"The way we get their support is by having urban organizations lend their weight to our efforts. . . . To get the support of such urban groups, we must lend our support to the things they are doing.

"One of the most outstanding examples of this approach is in the area of consumer legislation. . . . After all, consumers are the owners of rural electric systems.

"Rural electric statewide organizations have taken the leadership in setting up consumer organizations in several states, including . . . North Carolina. . . .

"Our people are taking the lead, not in just providing good electric service, but in providing desperately needed protection for their consumers and their fellow citizens from the predatory practices of unscrupulous individuals and firms.

"It is not difficult to see that when our people prosper, our rural electric systems prosper.

"But let it not be said that the only reason we do these things is because it is in our own selfish interest to do so. Let it be said we do these things because they are right."

Mother's Day

Two roses bloom in May,
Two roses on an old bush,
Two roses and three buds.
It was started as a cutting
Taken from an older bush which
Her father's mother had grown.
She had cherished it
For its old-fashioned beauty,
The deep red beauty of its large
Red roses, and he loved it
For his mother's sake.
And when his daughter married
He cut from it a part and rooted it
And gave it to her for her yard.
Now it grows there in deep red beauty,
Bearing its roses each year in May,
Bearing now two roses and three buds,
For Mother's Day.

Jim Chaney

PASSING SCENE

DIED—W. Randolph Futrell, 47, Rich Square, Roanoke EMC employee, in a truck collision March 29.

DIED—W.R. Oates, Rt. 2, Bessemer City, president of Rutherford EMC, March 21, of a heart attack. A member of the board since Jan., 1939, he became president Feb. 1955.

PRINCE—Larry McCann, whose parents are members of Surry-Yadkin EMC, is the National Grange Prince. He was selected for the honor as the most outstanding young man in the Grange.

Your Dollar's Worth

Join the N.C. Consumers Council. Send $1 and this coupon to: N.C. Consumers Council, P.O. Box 10273, Raleigh, N.C. 27065.

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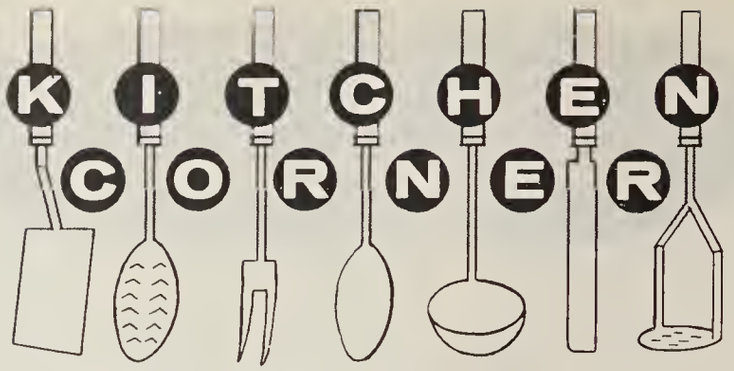


Candy Chips

Have you ever wanted to bake cookies but did not have all the ingredients to complete a cookie recipe? This month's recipe winner, Mrs. Vernell Campbell, sent us a cookie recipe that will solve this problem. She says since her recipe "uses only the most basic ingredients, it can be used when you've none of those extra little goodies on the shelf." What makes the recipe so special if you need nothing special? She tells us "its the chemical change which takes place in heating the sugar, plus butter which gives it an extra special flavor." An added bonus in these cookies, she says, is that the cookies store well and flavor improves after a few days in a tightly covered container.

Mrs. Campbell sounds as if she has quite a household to enjoy these cookies: six children ranging from age four to age seventeen. When her husband retired from the Marine Corp two years ago, they bought a farm in the Peletier community. They raise hogs and cattle (including a milk cow, Daisy) in addition to crops and a garden. They are members of Carteret-Craven Electric Membership Corporation.

The Campbells attend Peletier Baptist Church where Mrs. Campbell teaches the junior teenage girls class. She writes that "Living in the country has afforded us many wonderful experiences and pleasures." We hope you will enjoy her convenient cookie recipe.

If you have a favorite recipe you'd like to share through this column, send it to: Betty McBride, Kitchen Corner, P.O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N.C. Tell us something about yourself and family and give us the name of your electric membership corporation. We pay $2 for the recipe chosen monthly for this column.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Mrs. Vernell Campbell, Star Raute, Bax 14, Swansboro, North Caralina

CANDY CHIPS

Heat 1/3 cup sugar in skillet until galden brawn. Pour onta greased cookie sheet; cool. Crush with hammer until very fine (between waxed paper).

Cream . . . . . .3/4 cup butter
Add gradually . . . . .3/4 cup sugar, creaming well.
Blend in . . . . . .1 1/2 cups all purpose flour
1/2 teaspaan salt

Mix thoraughly. Stir in crushed caramelized sugar. Shape inta small balls; place an ungreased caokie sheets. Flatten ta 1/8 inch with battam of glass dipped in sugar. Bake at 350° for 8 ta 10 minutes until galden brown. Omit salt in using self-rising flaur. Makes abaut 7 dazen small caakies.

The People Left Behind

A Call for Action Against Rural Poverty

When we talk of poverty some of us are inclined to dismiss it as a failing of people different from ourselves, or of people in cities or somewhere else. And some of us say to ourselves, "If the government would stop giving so much to them, some of them might go to work and do something for themselves.

But poverty is not so easily put off. It is as close as the struggling families, white and black, hungry and tattered, in our own counties. It is regrettably the state of too many people in our state and nation, and it is a cold reality in many rural areas, where our co-ops serve, as well as in the big cities.

As pictured by the President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty in a 160-page report, "The People Left Behind," it is an issue in which all of us share concern.

Poverty, as the Commission report says, "is a controversial word." The report goes on to say that in the opinion of the 25-member Commission, "Poverty is partly inadequate income, but it goes much deeper than that. Poverty afflicts the mind and the spirit as well." Much of the report tells more about poverty of opportunity than about poverty of income. The Commission says poverty is "lack of access to respected positions in society, and lack of power to do anything about it. It is insecurity and unstable homes. It is wretched existence that tends to perpetuate itself from one generation to the next."

Some highlights from the Commission's report:

■ Fourteen million of the people who live in rural America are poor. This means that 13 million of them are members of families that have a total yearly income of $3,000 or less, and even $3,000 "is the exception, not the rule." The other million, just as poor, live alone.

■ Of those 14 million, 13 million are white.

■ Three million rural adults are illiterate.

■ Public services in many rural areas (education, welfare, medical care) "are grossly inadequate . . ."

■ "Many of the rural poor live in chronically depressed poverty-striken rural communities. Most of the rural South is one vast poverty area. Indian reservations contain heavy concentrations of poverty. But there are also impoverished communities in the Upper Great Lakes region, in New England, in Appalachia, in the Southwest and in other sections."

■ A national policy should be adopted "designed to give the residents of rural America equality of opportunity with all other citizens. This must include equal access to jobs, medical care, housing, education, welfare and all other public services, without regard to race, religion or place of residence."

■ "To the extent that private enterprise does not provide sufficient employment for all those willing and able to work, the Commission believes it is the obligation of the government to provide it."

■ Adequate food, clothing, shelter, medical care and education should be provided for the millions of rural residents "denied the opportunity of earning a living."

■ There should be publicly financed family planning birth control programs and assistance for the rural poor.

■ Immediate action should be taken to provide housing in rural areas, including rent supplements for poor families.

■ A nation-wide food stamp program should be established, with eligibility based on per capita income, and "food stamps should be given to the poorest of the poor without cost."

■ Federal farm programs should be re-examined "in order to make sure that adjustments in the supply of farm products are not made at the expense of the rural poor. Public programs are recommended to enlarge small farm operations and to retire submarginal lands from commercial production."

In a "statement of belief" at the beginning of its report, the Commission says:

". . . Poverty in the midst of plenty is both a tragedy and a social evil.

"Because rural Americans have been denied a fair share of America's opportunities and benefits they have migrated by the millions to the cities in search of jobs and places to live. This migration is continuing. It is therefore impossible to obliterate urban poverty without removing its rural causes. Accordingly, both reason and justice compel the allotment of a more equitable share of our national resources to improving the conditions of rural life.

"All levels of government—local, state and federal—must accept responsibility for public measures to eliminate poverty and must be aware of the effect that any of their activities have on the poor. Inasmuch as the consent of the governed is a basic tenet of American government, the rural poor must be given a voice in the planning and administration of public programs to eliminate poverty.

"We believe it to be an obligation of private enterprise and of government working together to provide employment at adequate wages for all persons able and willing to work.

"The cost to the nation of rural poverty is much too high to permit its continuance. We believe the time for action against rural poverty has arrived."

"If You Had a Personal Problem, To Whom Would You Go for Advice?"

"If I had a personal problem I couldn't solve, I would go to my parents and discuss it with them—they are always ready and willing to listen. Also my school guidance teacher would be another to whom I would go. She is always most helpful and has been trained and educated to help teenagers. She knows how to solve some of our seemingly huge problems."

Jay Clary
612 Park Ave.
Salisbury

Jay is 14 years old and in the eighth grade at Knox Junior High School. He enjoys swimming, hunting and fishing. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Clary, are served at their cabin at High Rock Lake by Union Electric Membership Corporation.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Some teenagers with personal problems go to their parents who know them well and can probably give them sound, reliable advice. Yet, many teenagers, feeling a little embarrassed and unable to talk as freely with their parents as with someone outside the family, seek advice from their pastor, a close friend, a relative or an understanding teacher."

Janice Head
Rt. 2, Box 84
Seven Springs

Janice is 17 and a junior at Southern Wayne High School. She enjoys reading, outdoor activities, sewing and writing. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ross W. Head, are served by Tri-County Electric Membership Corporation.

"First, you should try to go to your parents. If you feel as though you just can't explain it to them, you should then go to your best friend. Your best friend trusts you and is most likely to understand your problem. Also, you could go to your favorite teacher and ask the teacher to help you solve your problem."

Annie Louise Pickett
Rt. 1, Box 377A
Chinquapin

Annie Louise is 17 years old and a junior at Charity High School. Her hobbies are cooking, reading and dancing. Her mother, Mrs. Katie Pickett, is served by Four County Electric Membership Corporation.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"The best person to go to for advice on personal problems is an older and more experienced person—someone who can be depended upon for sound advice. Also a person with whom you can converse freely and without reservations. This person may be your mother or an older sister. If you feel someone outside your family would be better suited to give advice, then you might ask an older friend or your guidance counselor. They are capable of giving advice without becoming personally involved."

Johnnie Faison
Rt. 1, Box 10
Kenansville

Johnnie is a senior at E. E. Smith High School. Her hobbies are reading, music, art and sewing. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Faison, are served by Four County Electric Membership Corporation.

Teen ROUNDTABLE

If you have a good answer, send it to THE TEEN ROUNDTABLE, The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C., at once. Tell us a few facts about yourself—your age, school, hobbies, etc. Include your parents' name, and the name of the electric membership corporation serving you. If your answer is published, we will send you $5.

If you want to submit a question, send it along for our statewide panel to answer. For each question used, the sender will get a $5 check. Jot yours down and send it to us right away.

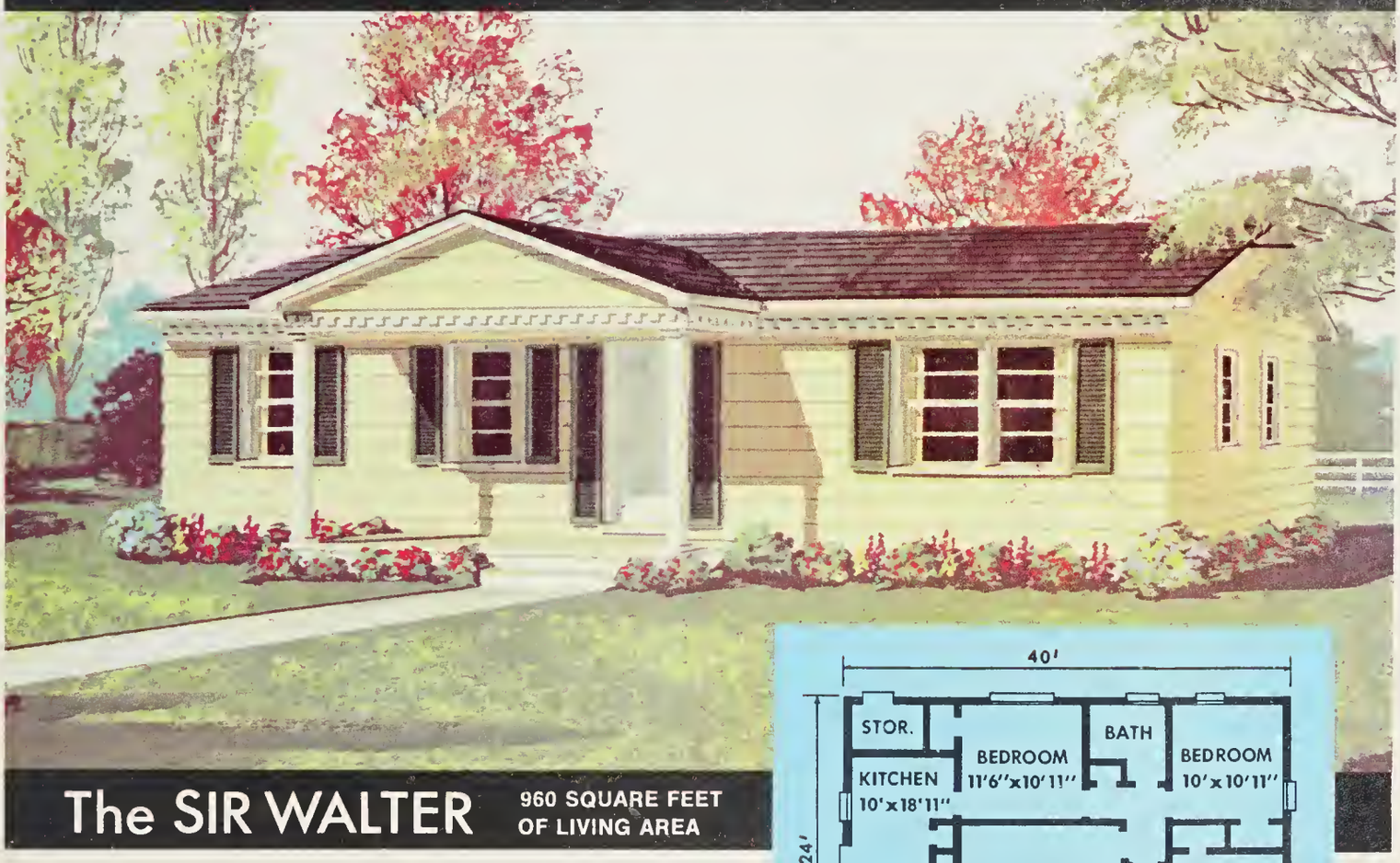
NEXT QUESTION

"What Do Teens Think of the New Long 'Midi' Dresses"?

This question was submitted by Christine Deloatch, who will be receiving $5 from THE CAROLINA FARMER. Christine is 16 years old and a sophomore at Willis Hare High School. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Deloatch, are served by Roanoke Electric Membership Corporation.

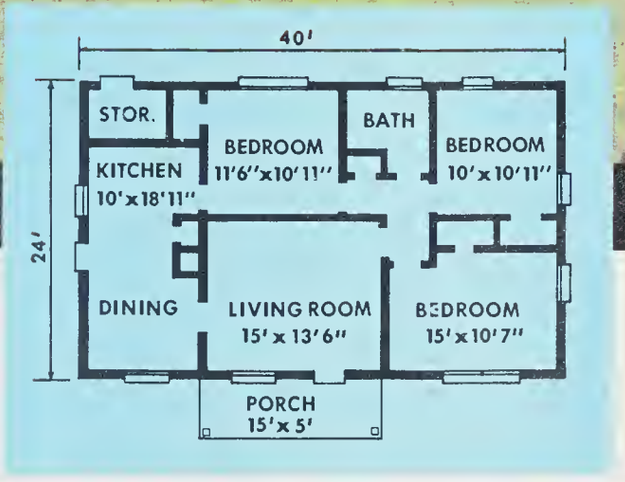
WHY RENT ?

WHEN CAROLINA MODEL HOMES WILL BUILD THIS THREE BEDROOM BASIC HOUSE ON YOUR LOT FOR AS LITTLE AS $71.84 A MONTH.*



The SIR WALTER

960 SQUARE FEET OF LIVING AREA



THE BASIC HOUSE
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Surry-Yadkin's Hutchens Sets a Goal for Service

RURAL ELECTRIC PROFILE

The countryside around Dobson in Surry County is rolling and rural. The Blue Ridge mountains show on the horizon. The roads wind in staggering curves around hills and through valleys. The air has a freshness, and nights, winter or summer, usually are cool.

It's a developing area not far northwest of bustling metropolitan Winston-Salem. Mt. Airy, Elkin, Pilot Mountain and Yadkinville are its major towns. Dobson, headquarters for Surry-Yadkin Electric Membership Corporation and Surry Community College, is typical of the area's growing residential and business communities.

Kelly Hutchens, who grew up in the area and serves it now as manager of Surry-Yadkin EMC, is optimistic as to its future.

People are settling down in it, he says, and are finding jobs in industries and commercial establishments in the towns and are building homes and making it a better place in which to work and live.

James Kelly Hutchens was born in Surry County on a farm about five miles south of Dodson, January 30, 1927, the son of Ernest and Annie C. Hutchens. His father is a retired farmer.

Kelly was the next to the oldest of seven children. He has three brothers—Franklin, who is stationed with the Air Force at Fairbanks, Alaska; Richard, who farms near Dobson, and Odell, who works for a motor freight company in Winston-Salem—and three sisters—Mrs. Lillian Clapp of near Greensboro, Mrs. Faye Southern of Thomasville and Mrs. Loraine Hudson of Route 1, Dobson.

A farm boy, Kelly was graduated from Dobson High School in 1944 and then went to business college. His studies were interrupted by the draft. Kelly was called into service in 1945. He served in Italy in the Army's Signal Corps and returned home a sergeant in 1947.

Mrs. Hutchens is the former Bessie Marion of Route 7, Mt. Airy. They met in high school and were married April 12, 1954. They have two children—a son, Freddie, 10 who is in the fifth grade at White Plains School, and a daughter Joyce, 7, who is a second-grader.

Kelly started work with Surry-Yadkin EMC February 16, 1948, as a right-of-way man. He later became a work order and material clerk. In 1951, he became electrification advisor in charge of power use promotion and public relations. He was appointed manager of the co-op in June, 1967, by the EMC board of directors to succeed the late R.S. Burrus who died the previous month.

Kelly is a member of the Ruritan Club at White Plains. He served as its secretary for two years and recently was elected its vice president.

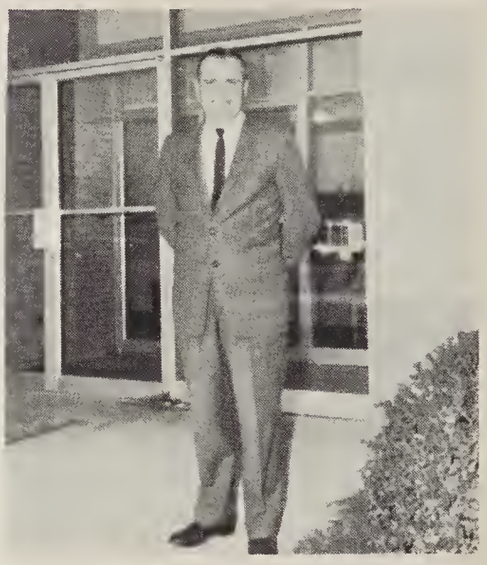
He and Mrs. Hutchens are active in Union Hill Friends (Quaker) Church. He has taught Sunday School there for 10 years and is presiding clerk (an office comparable to a deacon) in the Meeting on Ministry and Counsel and chairman of the finance committee.

The affairs of Surry-Yadkin EMC take up most of his time. In addition to his regular office schedule of five full days a week and from 8 a.m. until noon on Saturdays, he often works what he describes as "all kinds of hours."

When there's a storm, such as the ice storms that occur in the Surry-Yadkin area, when there's trouble on the system, he often can be found out with the EMC's repair crews helping restore service.

Surry-Yadkin EMC serves 9,100 members in portions of Surry, Yadkin, Wilkes and Stokes counties and in a small part of Forsyth.

Its electric loads are largely residential and farm but it also serves Hanging Rock State Park near Danbury and a few large



Hutchens at co-op entrance.

hammer (feed) mills.

Many of its farmer-members are poultry producers. Eggs and broilers are big items in the agricultural economy of the area.

The cooperative is working for the industrial development of the area both through its own programs and through the Northwest Development Association.

Surry Community College is a symbol of the area's development. The late Bob Burrus, Kelly's predecessor as Surry-Yadkin EMC manager, was one of its founders. He served as chairman of its steering committee and later, until his death, as chairman of its Board of Trustees.

The campus is not far from the co-op office. The modern and spacious building which houses the co-op and the three modern buildings which house the college are, in their clean-lined and attractive designs, representative of the forward-looking nature of the causes they serve.

Surry-Yadkin EMC was charted in 1940. Its present directors are: Ralph Beane of Route 1, State Road, president; Eugene Shore of Route 1, Yadkinville, vice president; Joe Pendry of Route 1, Boonville, secretary; Thedford Sprinkle of Route 1, Dobson, treasurer; H. W. Doub of Route 2,

East Bend; G. T. Dorse of Route 1, Lewisville; J. S. Key of Route 8, Mt. Airy; W. L. Smith of Route 2, Mt. Airy; W. Ernest Collins of Route 2, Westfield; J. Olin Gentry of Route 1, Roaring River, and Paul Wall of Route 2, Pinnacle.

The cooperative is both growing with the area it serves and contributing to the growth of it. Figures kept at the co-op office show the growth in members and power use and an accompanying decline in average cost of current.

Surry-Yadkin had 735 members on its lines in 1941. They used an average of 28.2 kilowatt hours a month and paid an average of 7.42 cents per kwh. By 1945, it had 1,155 members who used an average of 42.5 kwh a month and paid an average of 5.98 cents per kwh.

In 1955, there were 6,860 members. They used an average of 165.7 kwh a month and paid an average of 3.31 cents per kwh.

In October 1967, there were 9,053 members using an average of 451 kwh a month and paying an average of 2.31 cents per kwh.

Kelly Hutchens attributes the growth to the general growth of the area.

"It's part of the build-up of Piedmont North Carolina," he explains. "Industrial growth has permitted people to find work and stay in the area. The sons and daughters of our original members are working in the industries that have developed. They have remained to build homes in the area, and there are other people who have been attracted to the area, found jobs and built homes.

"We've experienced a good growth and things like the Community College are going to continue this growth."

To keep pace with the growth and to help spur further growth, Surry-Yadkin EMC has expanded its system many times.

"We're fixing to expand again," Kelly says, "with a new substation in Yadkin County. This will be our second in Yadkin County and it will give us a total of nine substations. We have 1,984 miles of line."

Ten years or so ago there was a high turnover of members on the co-op system. There were, Kelly recalls, many farm tenants then who moved at the end of the season and who, in a number of cases, were moving off the farms. Now, he says, people are settling down.

"The number of tenant farms has really decreased," he observes. The mechanization of farming and the decrease in tobacco allotments have tended to bring this about. People who have remained in farming have gone into poultry production and hogs and beef cattle and the production of small grains, soybeans and fruit and vegetable crops."

Many of the poultry operations are highly automatic with Surry-Yadkin EMC supplying the electricity for a wide variety of electric machinery and equipment. Some of the poultry producers, Kelly says, have 20,000, 30,000 and even 50,000 broilers.

"And it's nothing uncommon," he adds, "for a man to have 10,000 laying hens."

The co-op has a proud record in capital credits. It has had a general retirement of capital credits through 1959 totaling $693,673. In addition, it regularly refunds capital cerdits to the estates of deceased members. These refunds to estates total $54,523 for 1960-66.

Kelly anticipates Surry-Yadkin will retire and return to members $67,000 in capital credits in 1968 for the year 1960.

Surry-Yadkin now has 29 employees. It was planning to hire another—a home economist to work in public relations and power use programs. It will be part of her duties to help members in the design of new homes and kitchens, the selection and care of appliances and with lighting problems and other home electric matters.

Among the special services the co-op offers its members is a loan program.

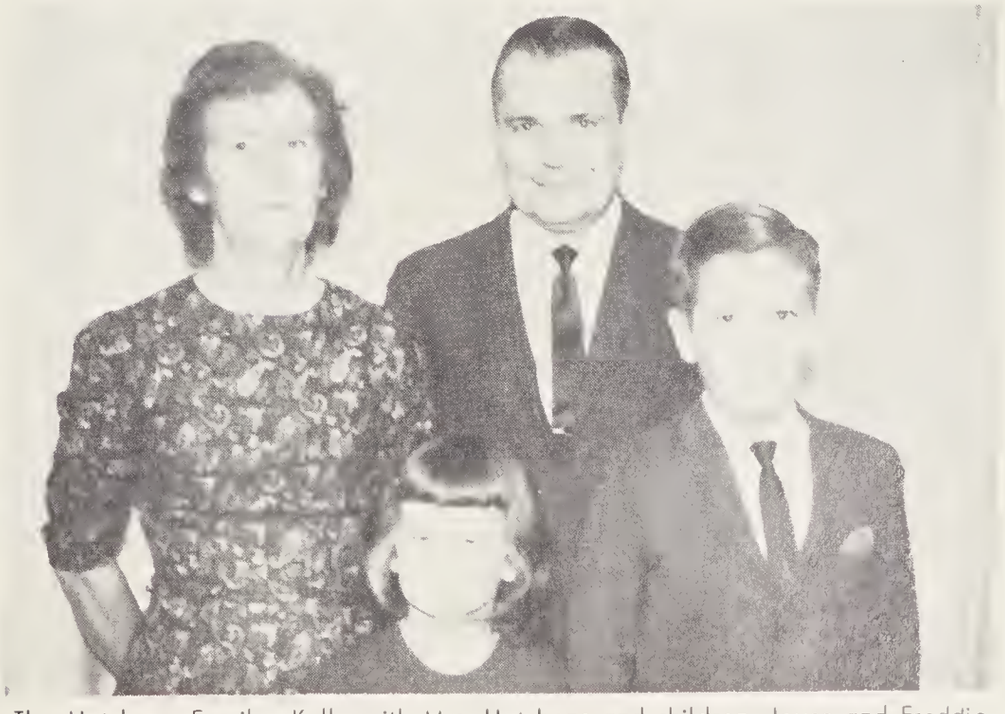
"We have an active loan program for members," Kelly explains, "whereby we finance the purchase of appliances and electric equipment. We are financing many automatic feeders and watering systems for poultry operations."

Many of the new homes being built on the Surry-Yadkin system have electric heat. Kelly reports there are about 150 of these, most of them with baseboard heating. Because nights in the area generally are cool even in summer, he says there is no great demand for air-conditioning.

Kelly Hutchens' recreations are simple. He's a fisherman—he fishes in local streams and ponds—and he likes to read. And he and his family like to go walking together, and they often have picnics.

"We love to go up on the mountains, on the Parkway, and have family outings," he says. "Our children are at just the right ages to enjoy that."

And sitting in his office, talking about Surry-Yadkin EMC and how it is serving its members and helping build the area it serves, Kelly Hutchens showed he is a man who knows and enjoys his job.



The Hutchens Family: Kelly with Mrs. Hutchens and children, Joyce and Freddie.

HALE!

Doctor's Dilemma

A patient was brought to a psychiatrist by friends who informed the doctor that the man was suffering from delusions that a huge fortune was awaiting him. He was expecting two letters which would give him details involving deeds to a rubber plantation in Sumatra and titles to some mines in South America.

"It was a difficult case, and I worked hard on it," the psychiatrist told some colleagues. "And just when I had the man cured—the two letters arrived."

Short for Dinner

Little Johnny liked church pretty well except for the long pastoral prayer. So when his dad asked the visiting minister to say grace when dinner was served, Johnny was worried. But to his surprise, the prayer was very brief and to the point.

Pleased, Johnny turned to the minister and said, "You don't pray so long when you're hungry, do you?"

Fast Turnover

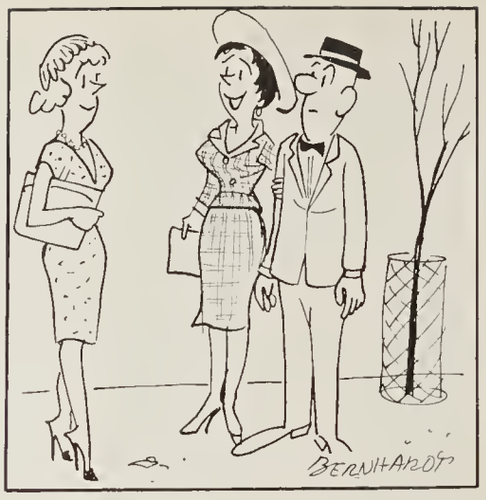
The actress was introducing her eighth husband to her daughter by her first husband: "Darling, I want you to meet your new daddy; say something to him."

"All right," the girl obeyed. "Daddy, will you please sign your name in my visitors' book?"

That All May Know

May fills the promise April makes
And brings a promise of her own,
Blessing all new growing things,
Blessing fresh growth in the old.
May crowns the beauty spring began,
Adding more in flowering delight,
Showing crops and gardens how to grow.
And May has the voice of birds,
Singing as birds do on such days,
Singing in a chorus of sweet sounds
An anthem in which all Nature joins
That we may know that we are blessed,
That we may know the wonders
That He works.

Jim Chaney



"No, this is Harvey, Fred got away!

She Was Wary

A young fellow was courting his girl, and under the influence of a high yellow moon, murmured poetically:

"Your teeth are white as pearls; your eyes are . . ."

"Just a minute," she demanded. "Who is this Pearl?"

Not for a Pig

A motorist, seeing a farmer hold a pig to a tree while the pig gobbled apples, stopped in amazement. This was repeated several times and finally, as the farmer lifted another, heavier pig, the motorist walked over to the farmer.

"Excuse me," he said, "but isn't it an awful waste of time to feed pigs that way?"

The farmer held the pig closer to more apples, caught his breath and answered, "What's time to a pig?"

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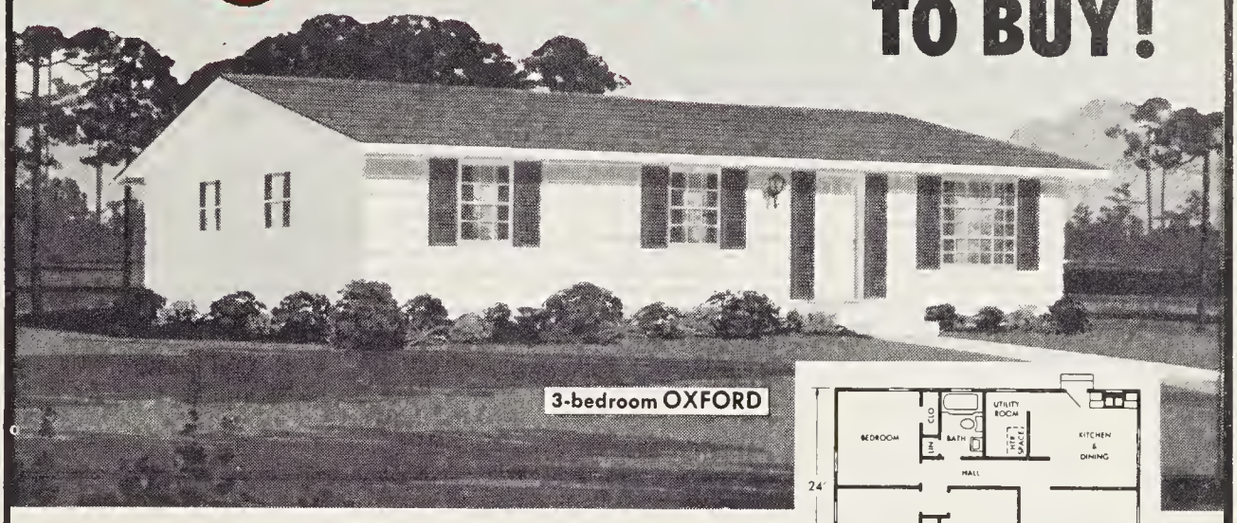

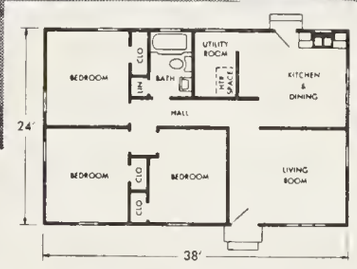

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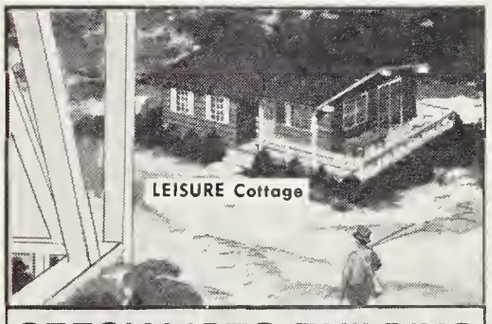

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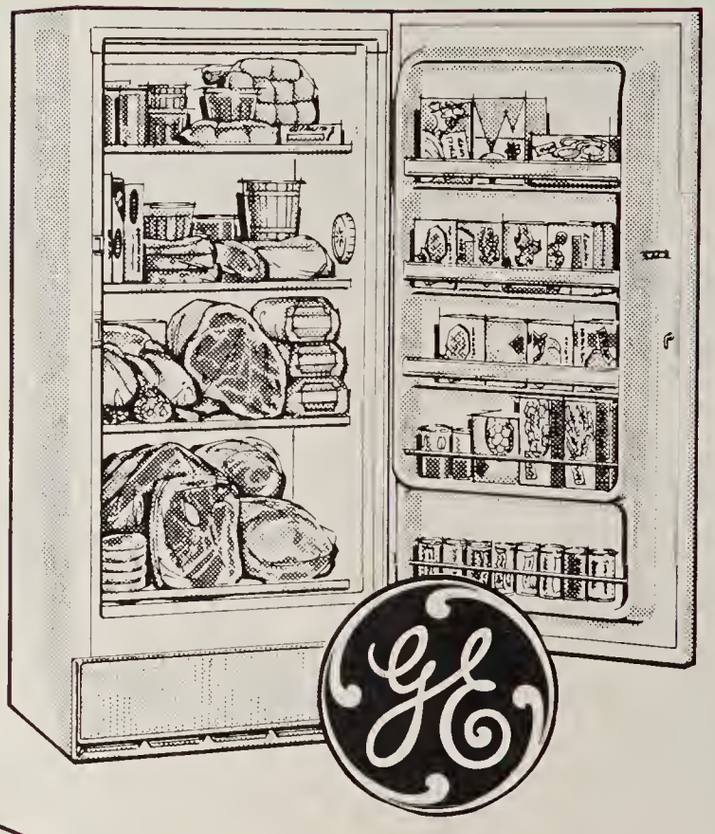

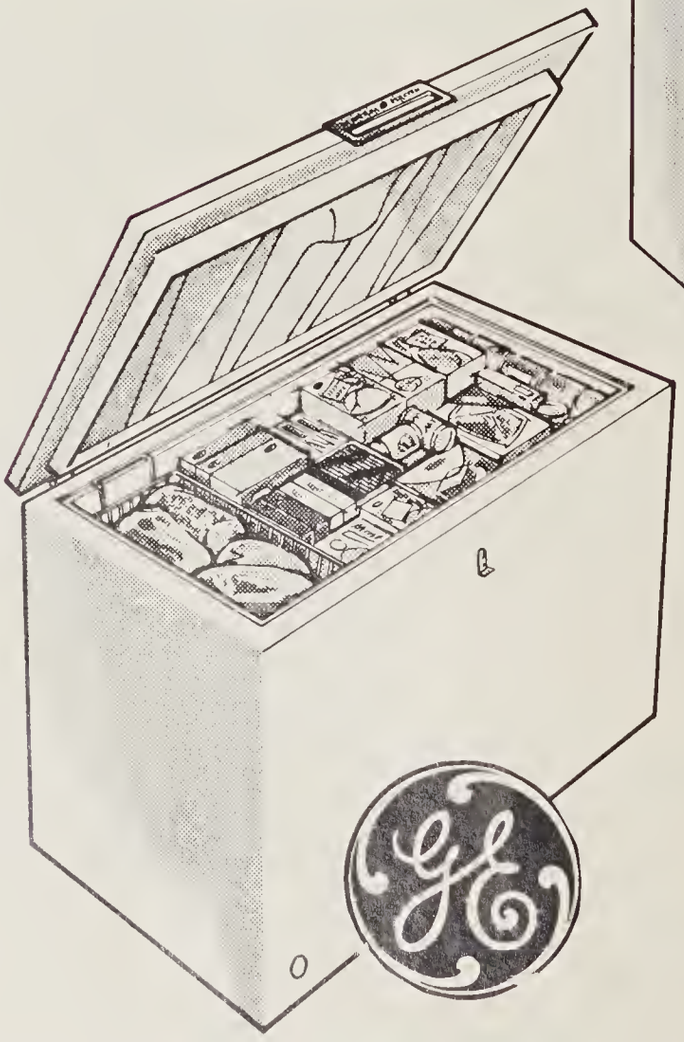

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